general clearing and cultivation of the alluvial belt near the Aroostook River, the Seneca Snakeroot was a common plant in the valley. — M. L. FERNALD.

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CLATHRUS COLUMNATUS IN LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS. — In November of last year Mr. F. H. Silsbee of Lawrence wrote me a description of a strange phalloid which had appeared in a flower pot that contained an oleander tree. He took it to be a columnar Clathrus — a tropical fungus which would not be expected to appear naturally in Massachusetts. The specimen which he described was somewhat damaged, and evidently had not secured its full and normal growth. Moreover, as sometimes happens with phalloids, the upper portion of the volva remained rather firmly attached to the upper part of the specimen, and somewhat obscured its features. Mr. Silsbee wrote in substance that "there were apparently five arms, porous, like *Mutinus caninus*. The lower part of the volva still showed a whitish, firm jelly, and apparently had a thin membrane originally extending in between the arms. The yellowish olive colored slime of the gleba contained oval spores about 5 by 2 $\mu$. The odor like all of this class, was disgusting and sickening, but not nearly so powerful as that of Dictyophora. I presume this must be a Clathrus, but it was simply columnar without any trace of lattice work. It had been growing above ground some five or six weeks, but split open only a day or two before it was brought to me. There is another small one already started, which I will send you if it is of interest."

Nearly three weeks elapsed before I received this second specimen. It was not two inches long, had only three complete columns, and was still less perfectly developed than the first. There could be little hesitation, however, in referring the fungus to *Clathrus columnatus* Bosc, a tropical species, which is common also in Florida. A full treatment of it may be found in Dr. E. A. Burt's second paper on "The Phalloideae of the United States,"[1] from which the following is adapted.

Receptaculum consisting of 2 to 5 massive vertical columns separate below but joined together at the apex; columns cinnabar-red; gleba suspended from underneath the apex of the receptaculum. Odor very fetid. Plant 2 to 5 in. high. Growing in sandy soil.

[1] Botanical Gazette, XXII, 5, Nov. 1896, p. 388.

Reported from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas.

The variation in the number of columns has given rise to various species, of which Dr. Burt gives an extensive synonymy. Some of these appear under the generic name Laternea, a designation made to separate species with a columnar receptaculum from those in which it consists of anastomosing bars which form a large-meshed net-work, as in *Clathrus cancellatus* Tourn., an old world species of wide distribution, which has been found in the United States as far north as New York.

I have recently seen a colored drawing of a large specimen of *Clathrus columnatus* made in Florida by Mrs. A. M. Hadley of Manchester, New Hampshire, who kindly allowed a number of her admirable drawings of fungi to be exhibited at a meeting of the Boston Mycological Club. According to her observation, the species was common, and was easily discoverable in the woods by the simple method of following one's nose. — H. Webster.

## TWO NEW HYPERICUMS OF THE ADPRESSUM GROUP.

B. L. Robinson.

(Plate 37.)

From Mr. C. H. Bissell I have recently received an interesting Hypericum with the habit of *H. adpressum*, Bart. The plant is represented by two specimens, both showing flowers and early stages of the fruit as well as habit and foliage. They were found by Mr. Bissell on the Alcott Road, Southington, Connecticut. The most striking feature in which the plant differs from *H. adpressum* is the great breadth of the sepals, but examination shows other differences also, such as the number of stamens, the close punctation of the leaves, and the unintruded placentae. The stamens are much more numerous than in *H. adpressum* and are not separable into phalanxes as in that species. Efforts to place this plant in any other hitherto described species have failed and it seems best to describe it as new. It is a pleasure to dedicate the species to its discoverer, one of the most alert and careful amateur botanists in New England. The plant may be characterized as follows.